

Chewing-bag, a bag for herbal material that can be chewed on.

We want to be able to hold pulverized herbal or other vegetable material in our mouth to let the taste and the active substances be absorbed by the mouth or be swallowed together with the fluids of the mouth. It is meant for fresh dried and pulverized herbs that are if possible not manufactured any further like those herbs found in the kitchen or grown in the garden. Not wanted is all the loose material in the mouth and the unwanted swallowing of it. Not wanted is it sticking persistently to the teeth. Not wanted is the tongue or other parts of the mouth getting irritated or damaged because of a contact with the herbal material that is to direct.

10 The solution is a wrapping for the herbal material strong enough to be chewed on and capable of letting through the liquid with the dissolved substances but holding back the vegetable pulp. The wrapping can be made out of textile and the form or shape or structure of it should not be unpleasant to hold in the mouth and it ought to be made out of materials that are not hazardous to the health. For example firm but smooth and unpainted cloth made out of cotton, linen, flax, silk, or hemp could be used. Maybe synthetic cloth like  
15 polyester could be used as well but this is not a product from nature and it could be of greater risk to the health.

The wrapping could be filled/ stuffed and sealed by the manufacturer making it look like a little pillow. It also could be a little bag that could be filled by the consumer himself. The measures could be 3 to 4 cm with an opening on one of the smaller sides. A small funnel could make it easier to fill the bag. To seal the  
20 partially filled bag a bit of string or a plastic Cable-Tie could be placed around the twisted neck of the opening. To prevent the fastener from slipping off while being used a thickening could be made round the opening of the bag. The thickening can be made from a thicker thread woven into the material of the bag at a distance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  cm from the opening.

The fastener can also be a spherical shaped and beadlike form K that can be placed on the twisted neck of the  
25 opening of the bag by turning it around. The twisted neck of the opening can be pressed and hold tight inside the hole of K using a countersunk screw that is placed square onto the hole of K. Also K can be made out of two parts using a hinge to connect them. One part of K can have a gully and the other part can have a ledge and the hole of K can be formed by the space in between them. The twisted neck of the opening of the bag can be placed in the gully to be pressed tight with the ledge of the other part. The two hinging parts of K can  
30 be fastened with a countersunk screw or clasp. A raw or rugged structure can be placed on the bottom of the gully or on the top of the ledge to have more grip on the twisted neck of the opening of the bag.

The opening of a bag sealed with a bit of string or a Cable-Tie has a rim/edging that is spreading and even could be raveling out. What we do not want in the mouth is a rim/edging spreading and raveling out. This can be prevented by making sure the rim of the opening of the bag will not be sticking out of the other end of the  
35 hole of K. The sealed opening of the bag can also be smooth if the bit of string or the Cable-Tie is not placed around the twisted neck of the opening but placed mostly on the inside of the opening making it possible for the rim of the opening to be folded to the inside while sealing the opening. To accomplish this we imagine the opening of the bag to be divided into a square and the bit of string is tacked through the material near each angular point of the square as well as on both sides of each angular point of the square. The bit of string  
40 should now be on the outside of the bag for a little bit at three of the angular points of the square and the two

ends of the bit of string should be outside the bag near the fourth angular point of the square. The distances between the places where the bit of string is tacked through the material and the rim of the opening is about  $\frac{3}{4}$  cm. After the bag is partially filled the rim of the opening can be folded to the inside. The inwardly folded rim of the opening can now be sealed by pulling the string tight and knotting its ends together. Instead of the bit of string a plastic Cable-Tie can be tacked through the material of the bag in the same manner as the bit of string has been. Filling the bag and folding the rim of the opening to the inside is easier using a plastic Cable-Tie because the hoop formed by the plastic strand of the Cable-Tie supplies the opening of the bag with shape and firmness while the bit of string supplies no support at all. To supply the opening of the bag with firmness while using a bit of string a frame bend out of metal wire could help. The frame can have an opening containing four hooks on the inside. The distances between the hooks are all the same. The three little pieces of the bit of string on the outside of the bag as well as the two ends can be placed around the hooks inside the frame. If the bag is partially filled and the rim of the opening has been folded inwardly the bag can be slid from the hooks to be sealed. Instead of the frame a rectangle with a hole or a cylindrical shaped form made out plastic with four hooks on the inside of its opening could be used to support the bit of string.

Instead of the bag a round piece of cloth (drawing 1) with for example a diameter of 12 cm could be used. The bit of string or the Cable-Tie could be tacked through the round piece of cloth as if the upper side of the round piece of cloth is like the inside of the bag, as if the edging of the round piece of cloth is like the rim of the opening of the bag and as if the underside of the round piece of cloth is like the outside of the bag. To achieve this we draw two square lines and a circle with a diameter of 9 cm on the round piece of cloth and they all have the same centre. The intersections of the two square lines and the circle are like the angular points of the square into which the opening of the bag was imaginary divided in order to establish the places to tack the bit of string or the Cable-Tie through the material. On the circle near the intersection points as well as on both sides of the intersection points the bit of string or the Cable-Tie will be tacked through the material. The bit of string or the Cable-Tie will be on the underside of the round piece of cloth for a little bit at three of the the intersection points and so will the two ends be at the fourth intersection point.

Also a square piece of cloth of 15 cm wide could be used containing ever decreasing cirkels with two square lines all having the same centre. The consumer himself could cut the piece of cloth into the size he needs and tack the bit of string or the Cable-Tie through it near the intersection points. Instead of two square lines two pair of square lines could be used. The lines of one pair are parallel to each other at a distance of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  cm. At the intersection points of the two pair of lines and the circles the bit of string or the Cable-Tie can be tacked through the piece of cloth.

Unpainted smooth and thin but firm cotton cloth commonly used to make sheets could be used to make a wrapping to put the herbal material into.

A Cable-Tie is easy to use but it can not be used repeatedly. A re-usable design O could be made. If the bag or the round piece of cloth are not worn out they could be cleaned and re-used without having to run an other Cable-Tie through it. O can look like a common Cable-Tie but the little rectangle placed in an oblique line with the strand it has to block (in order to prevent the little ribs on the plastic strand from going the wrong way) must have the capability to be moved and be replaced in order to release the strand temporary. This can

be achieved by making the little 'home' of the Cable-Tie with the hole, through which one end of the little plastic strand (which is connected with the other end to the 'home') should be led, consist out of two parts that can be reconnected to each other repeatedly using a fastener. The little rectangle that has been placed in  
5 an oblique line with the strand could also independently be moved and replaced up against the plastic strand using a little screw. The little plastic strand with the ribs can also be an independent part with a thickening at one end that could get stuck inside an opening of the little 'home' of the Cable-Tie as if they are one during the use of them.

To be able to re-use a wrapping without having to run through the material an other bit of string the endings  
10 of the bit of string could be led through the spherical shaped and beadlike form K instead of being knotted together. K could hold on to the bit of string tightly. Instead of the bit of string an independent plastic strand with ribs and a thickening at one end could be used to seal the wrapping and therefore it could be led through K to be hold on tight to. A raw or rugged structure or a little rectangle placed in an oblique line on the inside of K as if it was a common Cable-Tie could be used to prevent the strand from slipping. If K is made out of  
15 two parts the little plastic strand and the wrapping could be re-used.

When not cut off the little plastic strand or the bit of string can be used like the stick of a lollipop to hold the wrapping into the mouth. After the chewing and the tasting of the herbal material the wrapping could be opened and if wanted the herbal material could still be eaten and swallowed with some water in order not to loose any of the active substances.

20 The use of the wrapping could be an alternative for eating candy or using tea or smoking marihuana or other herbs.

One should be totally aware of the existance of herbal material that will be a serious risk and a danger to the health if chewed on or swallowed.

A mixture of herbal material could be made specially selected for use in the Chewing-bags discribed above.

25 While compiling the mixture the mixture or the components itself could be selected regarding its capability to dissolve in a liquid and especially in sputum and also regarding the speed and the duration of the dissolving. Also special attention could be made regarding the taste and the way the consumer experiences the taste of the mixture and the effects of it to the state of mind or the temper and the health. The mixture can be put together creating several sorts regarding characteristics as taste and the effect to the state of mind and the  
30 temper and the health.